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STAT

BYRON C. KARZAS, C.F.A.,
VICE PRESIDENT

March 2, 1977

Admiral Stansfield Turner, U.S. Navy
Director of Central Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Stan:

Both Diane and I are indeed delighted with your appointment as Director of the CIA and pleased to have the position in such capable hands. Needless to say we wish you will in your exciting new role.

When I was traveling in Albany, New York last week I found this article in the Knickerbocker News and thought that Pat might like to add the caricature to your scrapbook.

I don't get to Washington too often but occasionally to Baltimore or Richmond. If and when we get in the area, I'll let you know in advance on the possibility that we might get together for a short visit.

Again best wishes and regards to all.

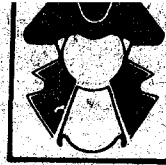
Byron
Byron C. Karzas

enclosure

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*Also thought a copy of our brochure
prepared last year might be of interest*

The Knickerbocker News



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Turner at CIA

Admiral Stansfield Turner, President Jimmy Carter's nominee to serve as CIA director, now seems assured of the job. He apparently is going to have no problems winning Senate approval. From all the evidence, he is superbly well qualified for the post, an individual with a keen analytical mind, supervisory experience, knowledge of international affairs and integrity. He will need all those qualities, and more, for the task he is taking on is a large one.

As the recent revelations of the CIA funneling money to the leaders of foreign nations must remind us, this agency is forever doing the

wrong thing. Because the CIA must necessarily operate in secrecy some of the time, there are too few checks on the stupidities that any bureaucracy is inclined to commit. The history of the CIA, as much as we know of it, seems a history of incompetency. You get the impression of a lot of secluded zealots conjuring up wild schemes and getting away with it because more objective persons outside the agency know nothing about those schemes until it's too late.

Maybe Turner can make a difference. Maybe he can bring the CIA back into the real world. We hope so.



Admiral Turner

The Virginian-Pilot

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Wednesday, February 9, 1977

The CIA's Scholarly Admiral

President Carter's choice of Admiral Stansfield Turner to head the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) seems as certain to be applauded as his first pick, Theodore C. Sorensen, was controversial.

Mr. Sorensen, a pacifist who had been President Kennedy's right-hand man, withdrew from consideration for the CIA directorship after it became evident that he would gain a mixed Senate endorsement at best. Key Senators disposed toward him concluded that he should withdraw because he would be unlikely to win the confidence of the military community and might be regarded skeptically by foreign intelligence agencies following his admission that he used classified documents in writing his history of the Kennedy Administration.

Admiral Turner, who currently is commander of allied forces in Southern Europe, does not bring Mr. Sorensen's handicaps to the nomination. He could undergo some close questioning and collect some no votes from Senators dubious about any military man's heading the CIA. But the Senate is all but certain to confirm the Navy's own judgment of Admiral Turner as a supe-

rior blend of scholarship and leadership.

Indeed, Admiral Turner seems almost too good to be true. He and President Carter were classmates at the Naval Academy, and he enjoys Mr. Carter's respect and trust. The President was 59th in the Class of '46; Admiral Turner was 25th. He later became a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University (M.A. 1950). His brilliant academic career presaged a swift rise in the Navy—he ascended from ensign in 1946 to full admiral in 1975, the second post-World War II Annapolis graduate to achieve top rank. He had a sea command in Vietnam waters during the Vietnam War and commanded a carrier task group in the Mediterranean in 1971-72 when the Soviet Navy pressed its buildup there. He served for a while as director of the systems analysis division of the Office of Chief of Naval Operations before becoming president of the Naval War College in Newport, R.I., where he enlivened the curriculum. He commanded the U.S. Second Fleet after departing the War College.

Admiral Turner's career has been wholly in the period of American-Soviet

arms competition. He is as appreciative as any other senior U.S. military officer of the magnitude of the Russian military challenge and wary of simplistic conclusions about its meaning. His capacity for untangling complexities is exhibited in an essay published in the January issue of Foreign Affairs magazine in which he expresses concern over the Soviet Navy's expanding threat to the U.S. Navy's sea-control mission.

There is no easy answer, Admiral Turner argues in Foreign Affairs, to the question of which superpower is stronger at sea. He discusses the range of Naval missions, assesses American assets and deficits, and concludes that "the U.S. Navy can still successfully assert sea control; but in areas where the enemy can concentrate we must allocate a higher percentage of our total forces than before, almost always include an aircraft carrier, depend more and more on tactical initiative, and accept a higher risk."

Admiral Turner is eminently fitted for the post of CIA Director. He's learned and experienced in strategic affairs. He is sophisticated in intelligence matters. Mr. Carter has chosen well.

New CIA nominee is a boat rocker

By ALAN HORTON
Scripps-Howard Writer

WASHINGTON

Four years ago, Vice Adm. Stansfield Turner warned 188 Navy commanders and captains at the Naval War College they had to study or be flunked out.



"I think," said **ADM. TURNER**

the admiral as he assumed the presidency of the War College, "there has been creeping intellectual devitalization in all of our war colleges since World War II... To the best of my knowledge, examinations have never been used here. As far as I can determine this is because our war colleges hold a false concept that a senior officer is above that sort of thing."

That performance was a far cry from the Midshipman Turner who was praised by his 1946 Naval Academy classmates as having an "uncanny ability to make friends."

One of those classmates, President Jimmy Carter, yesterday named Turner, now 53 and a four-star admiral, to be CIA director subject to Senate confirmation expected late in the month. The admiral now heads allied military forces in NATO's southern sector. At Annapolis, he was commander of the brigade of midshipmen in his last year and 25th in his class; Carter was 59th.

Turner got the CIA job because:

HE HAS BEEN enough of a boat rocker, opponent of the Navy establishment and intellectual to be trusted by the CIA.

THE MILITARY intelligence community wants a military man to head the CIA. Military intelligence officials in the past several years have been unprecedentedly outspoken

about so-called faulty CIA estimates of Soviet military spending, intentions and capability.

CARTER EARLIER had nominated Theodore Sorensen, an adviser to the late President Kennedy, for the CIA directorship. Sorensen withdrew his nomination in the face of criticism, much of it from military intelligence.

In Turner the President has a man who will be favorable to the military but has proven he will not kowtow to the military. He will be a bridge between the military intelligence services, National Security Agency (electronic spying), the State Department and the CIA. Turner will be nominal head of the entire intelligence community as well as CIA boss.

Turner spent much of yesterday on Capitol Hill looking for support, because he is little known there. If confirmed, he will be the first military man to hold the top CIA job since Vice Admiral William F. Raborn Jr. in 1965-66. Raborn was retired from military service.

Apparently Turner will not retire, although he could. If he retired, he would be permitted to take \$57,500

Carter picks Navy secretary

WASHINGTON—(UPI)—W. Graham Claytor Jr. of Norfolk, Va., has been named secretary of the Navy by President Carter.

Claytor, who served as a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II, currently is chairman and chief executive officer of the Southern Railway System. He is a graduate of Harvard Law School and was commanding officer of a submarine chaser and two other ships during World War II.

CIA director's salary plus \$19,740 of the \$35,623 military pension he's due annually, assuming proposed pay raises go into effect Feb. 20 as expected.

If he remains on active duty, presumably Turner will receive the \$47,498 in basic pay, quarters and subsistence allowances of a four-star admiral. Also, he would continue to receive a tax break (his allowances are not subject to federal income tax) and the privilege of military benefits from free health care to cut-rate commissary prices.

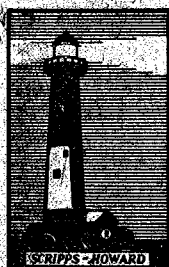
Unlike many of his senior military colleagues, Turner has spent little time dealing with Congress and has not been involved in recent CIA-military disputes.

For the past two years based in Naples as head of NATO forces and has been by the ongoing dispute between Greece and Turkey in Cyprus. He had the particular job of trying to maintain the peace of a command in Greek armed forces who participate and two major and Turkey) were more each other than to the So

Turner is considered such an assignment because of his expertise in foreign affairs and friendly nature.

One of his senior advisers said, "I've never seen him so cool."

GIVE LIGHT AND THE PEOPLE WILL FIND THEIR OWN WAY



The Cleveland Press

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PAGE

Carter's man for the CIA

In his second attempt to fill the sensitive post of Director of Central Intelligence, President Carter seems to have come up with a good choice in Adm. Stansfield Turner, but perhaps to the detriment of the Navy. Turner, after a brilliant career that made him commander of allied forces in southern Europe at age 53, had appeared to be headed in a couple of years for the Navy's top job, chief of naval operations.

And since he is a highly intelligent and innovative officer, he could have performed valuable services at the head of the Navy, which tends to be one of the most tradition-bound military branches.

However, after the collapse of his nomination of Theodore Sorensen as CIA chief, Carter did not have the luxury of waiting for a Navy berth to open up for Turner. He had to find a man quickly who was qualified to lead the CIA and who would be approved by the Senate Intelligence Committee.

As Carter calculated, Turner is being welcomed by the so-called intelligence

community, which has ways of sinking an unwanted nominee, and by the Senate. In fact the only opposition has come from those who object to a "military man" in the post.

Such opposition is well-meaning but silly. It presupposes that career officers are as alike as oranges, that Turner comes equipped with a "military mind" and that he will interpret intelligence and advise the President the way the Pentagon wants.

Fortunately, Turner appears to be an independent thinker capable of furnishing Carter with objective intelligence. His background as a Rhodes Scholar, defense systems analyst and president of the Naval War College makes him a good bet to manage the CIA successfully.

Carter, however, is doing his Annapolis classmate no favor. When Turner learns exactly what is involved controlling CIA abuses, illegalities and "dirty tricks" and in separating the probable from the self-serving in intelligence, he may long for his former admiral's barge in Naples Bay.